MEW YORK SEELD, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE H. W. COPPER OF NASSAU AND FULTON ST.

TERMS, cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—37 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday, at 6½ cents per copy, or 35 per annum; the European ecition, 35 per annum; to any part of Great Britain, and 35 to any part of the Centinent, both to include postage. And the continent, both to include postage to the post part part of the center to be post parid, or the postage will be deducted from the center to be post parid, or the postage will be deducted from becoments to be post prist, or the postage well be deducted from the widness remisted.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—s used will be liberally paid for. BO OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE FARTICULABLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL EXTREM AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous Communications. We so not return those rejected.

JOH PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and descontch.

despatch. ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-ERWEST MALTRAVERS

MBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-DAUGHTER OF SAINT SURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-CRICKET OR THE HEARTH-INSH LION-DOES YOUR MOTHER KNOW YOU'RE GUT-YOUNG ACTRESS.

WOOD'S MINETRELS-Mochanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

DEMMESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pane-PARHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Saturday, June 23, 1855.

The steamship Ariel, from Havre evening of the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the Asia. The letters of our London and Paris correspondents, the intelligence from Spain, and the last speech of Lord Palmerston on the war question, hich we publish, are very interesting.

Our files from Brazil extend to the 4th of May The bostilities between that empire and the repub Be of Paraguay had resolved themselves into diploic measures, the republican government binding Meelf to make due reparation to the empire for the insult rendered to it by expalling, some years since, the Minister Plenipotentiary, Senor Leal. The setsiement of the question as to the right of Brazil to navigate the waters of Paraguay, so as to connect with one of its provinces, does not, however, appear promising, inasmuch as President Lopez has recently issued a decree giving a stricter interpretation to the law on the subject than bas been hither to given to it. The Imperial Legislature assembled on the 3d of May, and the Emperor made an open, ing speech, which we translate. The Court goes into urning for two months in demonstration of its regret for the death of the Emperor Nicholas, the Queen Dowager and Queen of Sardinia, the Dake

News from Meibourne, (Australia,) to the 24th of March, has reached us by way of Liverpool. Political and commercial affairs throughout the colo my were quite flat, except at Sydney, where trade was very active. The trials of the gold license pioters were progressing, with every prospect of an acquittal of the accused. Reports were in circulazion at Geelong of the discovery of new gold fishes.

Our Washington despatch states that the removal of Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Mr. Ciayton, Second Auditor, has at last been determined on by the President. Gov. Shaunon, of Chio, and Judge Young, of Illinois, are named as their successors, respectively. But Secretary McClelland, it is said, has put in a protest to the removal of Wilson, and threatens to resign. Does Mr. McClelland belong to the Kuow Nothing organization? Who knows?

The case of Commander Ringgold, lately brought before a Medical Board of the Navy conven Washington, has been virtually decided in his favor. His removal from his command in the Pacific was not therefore justified by the state of his health. Commander Ringgold is a gallant office, and has long and faithfully served his country. We suppose he will again be sent to the Pacific to complete the important work commenced by him two years ago.
It is stated that Commander Ingraham, late of

the sloop of war St. Louis, and celebrated as the hero of the Koszta affair, will be appointed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. mpt made to assemble the

"friends of Kansas" last evening at the Tabernacle to listen to the continuation of the Rev. Mr. Starr's address on the subject of Kansas emigration, saw mills, log houses, wagons, printing presses, &c., &: The proposed lecture had only been announced in two of the daily papers—the Times and Tribuneand hence the assemblage of only thirty persons. quence of this insufficient notice—as Mr. Jeseph Blunt very properly termed i -the meeting was adjourned till next week, so as to enable Mr Starr to give the public proper notice thereof.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,500 bales, with a decline of fc. per lb. Flour was without change of moment. Prime white Michigan wheat was sold in a small way at \$2 50. Indian corn was without change, and closed with a good demand. Rye was dull and tended downward, while Chicago cats were firmer. Pork again took another jump, and new mess sold at \$19 50 a \$10 621: pld do, was \$18 75, and new prime at \$15 75. Other provisions were in fair demand at steady, full prices. About 1,200 hads. Cuba sugar sold at steady prices. About 2,000 bales of compressed cotton were engaged for Liverpool at 3-16d. a 7-32d.

A few barrels of flour ground at the Croton Mills. in this city, from Southern red wheat, received by Mesars, Coleman & Co. per steamer from Cha-les ten, grown the present season in South Carolina, were exhibited yesterday at the Corn Exchange, and held on sale at \$13. This is the first new flou seen in this market made from grain of the present year's growth.

The Pelice Commissioners—the Mayor and Recorder present - held a session yesterday, and made progress in the hearing of the cases of policeman Linn, and Messis. Neilson, Church, Wells, and Hanratty. The four last named stand charged with very gross conduct at the house of a German in avenue O, during this month.

Judge Marris yesterday granted the application for the removal of the trial of the Chemical Bank Serger afrom the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The case of Jermoine Hernes, charged with bringing an African boy into this port, with intent to make his a slape, came up in the United States District Attorney's office yesterday, and the de-Sendant was reld in wenty thousand dollars bonds

The Bunkurk express train, on the New York and Brie Railroad, whi, h left New York at seven o'clock yesterday morning, ran into a freight train near Port Jervis. The cold sion was not a very serious one, but the engine of the express train was badly broken, and one or two of the cars of the other train were somewhat sman had up. Fortunately no person was injured. The co. lision was attributed to ome mismausgement of a sw. tch.

The Know Nothings of East'on, Pa, yesterday held a mass meeting. The attendance was large, and the greatest enthusiasm prevalled. Resolutions ratifying and endorsing the Philadelphia platform were adopted. Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, made a speech on the occasion.

The particulars of a bloody melée on board the ship William Stetson, yesterday morning, during which one of the crew jumped overboard to escape from his assailants, as is alleged, may be found in another column. If the circumstances, as detailed, are correborated upon the investigation, the case is one of nausual brutality, and marks the severest

It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Allies are carrying all before them in the Black Sea. This is seen at a glance on referring to the files brought by the Asia. On the 6th inst. the telegraph announced that the bombardment of Sebastopol had begun again, and about the same time we learned that General Pelissier had taken the White Tower and the Mamelon. Hence arose in certain quarters an impression-which we find reflected in a few country journals-that the Aliies were about assaulting the city, and carrying it by storm. No mistake could be greater. The works en the Mamelon and the White Tower were parts of a counter-approach, thrown up by the Russians in order to outflank and possibly to enfilade the advanced French works. The former is a hill between the fourth parallel and the curtain wall, from which, as far back as February last, Canrobert found it necessary to dislodge the Russians. Being exposed as it was to the fire of some of the most powerful Russian batteries, the French could not hold it, but evacuated it the next day; the Russians reoccupied it, and ever since have been extending the line of which it may be considered the start ing point. Had the Russians been allowed to hold it and prosecute their work of counter-approach, the French trenches would soon have been untenable; Pelissier only yielded to necessity when he attacked it, and carried it at a loss of nearly 3,000 men placed hors du combat. Having taken it, the French find themselves in the very same position as they occupied in February; they cannot hold it unless the Russian batteries which command it, and especially the formidable Malakoff, be silenced. Hence the renewed bombardment, which, it may safely be taken for granted, is undertaken solely in the hope of silencing the more formidable Russian batteries and giving the French time to entrench and strengthen themselves as solidly as they can in their captured work. If the feint succeeds, an advantage will undoubtedly accrue to the Allies, inasmuch as they will be possessed of a work considerably nearer to the Russian lines than their nearest parallel; but the advantage will be accompanied with a corresponding risk, and will not hasten or facilitate the assault. Indeed, whatever the British journals may say, there never was a time at which the capture of Sebastopol by assault appeared more

The Military Operations in the Black Sea.

In a very short time we may expect to hear of the cholera and fever breaking out in the allied camp. No man, say topographers, can expose himself to the Crimean dews without fatal results; yet the Allies must guard the trenches. In July and August, the heights of Cherson are the seat of a frightful and deadly ophthalmia; of this scourge the troops must ake their share. The correspondent of the London Times writes that the want of water has been already felt; and complains bitterly that the departments whose business it is to see after this necessary of life have contented themselves with a scientific examination of the locality: which satisfying them that water ought to be found there, they have paid no attention to the fact that the cavalry horses were already on short allowance. Fever, cholera, opthalmia, and thirst are a bad look out for the summer. But, leaving Sebastopol, of whose capture no

person of judgment will expect to hear this many a day, what are the Allies to do elsewhere? We know, now, that for some reason or other, the Russians had long ago decided to abandon Kertch and Yenikale. Probably they had not men and means to defend them. Possibly they forssaw that their capture would entail no very serious consequences. At all events, whether these were the causes, or whether the Russians were, as the English say, scared by the appearance of the armament which turned Cape Takil Bouroune, the ports were abandoned and a small Russian fleet captured. Next, a portion of the same squadron did not capture, but bombarded and otherwise molested, the Azoff ports of Genitchi and Arabat. Here, it is understood, a quantity of provisions were taken "and destroyed." Why destroyed? Have the Allies never lacked provisions that they should gaily destroy six millions of rations? It looks very much as though the destruction had been jutended to conceal the quantity of the articles destroyed. Still, it is to be presumed that Genitchi will fall, and probably Arabat as well. Both are small places, unlikely to be able to resist the strong naval force under Lyons and Bruat. Then the Allies will be masters of the sea of Azoff. What next? They may sail towards the mouth of the Don. burn Taganrog, and plunder the country residences in the neighborhood; they may bombard the few villages on the eastern bank of the river; they may advance within sight of the Delta, and gaze on the sunken boats and careful bars which forbid their advance upon Tcherkask. Or on the other hand they may launch their gunboats on the Sirwash, from Genitchi and pilot them towards Perekop. This is obviously the most likely plan to be pursued. For the other could lead to none but fruitless triumphs.

Upon the result of the attack upon Perekop verything will obviously depend. If it can e secured, and held, the fall of Sebastopol becomes a mere matter of time. But before it can be attacked, the army of Simpheropol must be beaten, or it will be neither effectual to take nor possible to hold Perekop. The plan of the summer is therefore, as we understand it, nearly as foliows:-

Twenty thousand men garrison the Straits of Kertch and cut off the Crimea from supplies from the Don. Three-fourths of the available force-a hundred thousand men, if possiblemove from Sebastopol due north, over the Tchernaya, upon Bakshiserai and Simpheropol, and in all probability engage the Russians in the mountains between Mackenzie's Farm and the Belbek. The prospect is that these will be under the command of General Pelissier, and that Raglan will be left n sole command in the Crimea. Taking it for granted-success is always taken for granted n such plans—that the Russians are beaten in the first battle, and that a sufficient garrison is lodged in Simpheropol to hold it, a movement will next be made for a junction with the Turks, who will advance from Koslov. Simultaneously with this the gunboats attached to the naval squadron will enter the Sirwash; and army and gunboats will advance together against Perekop. If Perekop is as strongly fortified as Sebastopol-and it is said to bethe close of the campaign will be a repetition of last year's. If it is not, the English will enjoy the satisfaction of having something to show at last for the arrogance of their boasts, and the insulting defiance they have showered

spon their enemy.

IMPORTANT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS. - The friends of Marcy in this city have been holding a few private meetings of late, for the purpose of devising ways and means for bringing him out for the Presidency. This is an uphill business, and the only possible way in which any project can be hit upon to bring Marcy out, is to advertise and offer a liberal premium for a feasible plan. The old fellow is so completely spavined and broken-winded that there is no other way in which he can be brought out from the superannuated old fogies of which he is the chief.

Of a far different character is the late movement of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club for a grand blow out in the Metropolitan theatre on the 30th of the month. At this meeting, Governor Seymour, Senator Hunter of Virginia, but first and most important of all, Henry A. Wise, are to be among the speakers. Here, too, will be another opening offered by Captain Rynders and the young democracy to George Bancroft, Charles O'Conor, John McKeon, James T. Brady, Francis B. Cutting, and other aristocratic democrats, to re-unite and fraternize again with the rank and file of the every day democracy Let these high and mighty democratic leaders think of the spoils of 1856, and appropriate the occasion for putting themselves in a good position for the prospective division of the plunder. It may be the last good chance for a front seat. At present Governor Seymour, among our New York soft shell democratic big fish, is the only one that may be said to be worth a straw in regard to the prospects of a place on the democratic ticket.

The presence of Senator Hunter at this denocratic reunion will be of secondary moment, for he is among the broken-winded nags of the day. But the presence of Governor Wise will be a grand feature of the meeting. We are downright glad that he is coming, and hope he will not disappoint us. We desire to show him the difference, as far as we are concerned, between New York hospitality and Mr. Wise's notions of Virginia chivalry. In the late Virginia canvass we incurred some considerable trouble and expense in reporting and publishing several of Mr. Wise's best stump speeches, not alone throughout Virginia or the United States, but throughout the civilized world. In return for this useful and generous service, Mr. Wise picked a personal quarrel with one of our reporters, and endeavored publicly to excite a disturbance against him. Not satisfied with this, Mr. Wise amused himself in the indulgence of no very flattering or gentlemanly expressions against the editor of this journal. Now let him come to New York, and we shall endeavor to show him the agreeable contrast between politeness to a visiter from another State, and coarse, un-

gentlemanly and inhospitable treatment. Let Mr. Wise come along, then. We shall aid in giving him a flattering reception; and more than this, if the democracy put him forward for the Presidency, we shall second the motion, in preference to Pierce, Marcy, or any other of the old democratic fogles. We desire to give Mr. Wise a lesson of genuine Virginia chivalry and hospitality, not as he understands it, but as we understand it here in New York. Let him come along.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN BROOKLYN .- It is said that Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, differs from Mayor Wood in his interpretation of the Liquor law, and joins the prohibitionists throughout. It is understood that though Mayor Wood has wisely decided to suspend the operation of the law till after the fourth, Mayor Hall intends to make a parade of excouning it, and to order the police of Brooklyn to seize remorselessly all liquors, whether foreign or domestic. We trust that the Mayor of Brooklyn will think twice ere he does anything so foolish. It is easy enough to get up a riot here; and though riots can no doubt be put down with great facility, the abstract satisfaction of having vindicated the law would be a poor consolation to Mayor Hall, if he caused a score or less of human beings to be put to death for refusing to obey a statute which the courts afterwards pronounced unconstitutional.

GREELEY IN CLICHY .- Our Fourierite philo sopher, Greeley, may thank Barnum for his late imprisonment in the jail of Clichy, in Paris When the Crystal Palace speculation had its back broken, the stockholders, in a desperate effort to save themselves, fell back upon Barnum. He had proved his ability to carry through any humbug, however transparent disgusting or abominable. He had made money out of an old negress, a woolly horse, a codfish mermaid, and various other devices which ordinary swindlers would have refused to touch: and Barnum was therefore the man to save the stockholders of the Crystal Palace. They hum bugged the prince of humbugs in the trick, and Greeley in the bargain. They called upon us, offered us stock upon the most accommodating terms, if we would give Barnum a lift : but we turned them over to Greeley as their man; and sure enough they caught him. Hence his arrest and imprisonment in Paris as a debtor to a French exhibitor in the Crystal Palace. Baraum is responsible for it—Baraum got him into the scrape, and from the profits of the late baby show Barnum ought to pay the costs Let Citizen Mucklewrath hand in his bill at the Museum.

DESPATCH OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL .- In 1853 we received the gratifying intelligence that the great Southern mail between New Orleans and New York, was to be put ahead twelve hours, or would occupy but five and a half days in coming from New Orleans to this city. We patiently waited during the whole year for the fulfilment of the promise, but the change never took place. In the spring of 1854 arrangements were again made to shorten the time, but by daily meeting, we presume, with some mishap, the mail never came through in the time specified. This summer the affair was to be arranged to a certainty. A convention of the Southern railroad directors was held, who, in connection with the Post Office Department, assembled in Washington, and settled matters to their own satisfaction, and published a statement of the time to be occupied in the despatch of the mail between each place on the route-which arrangement was to go into effect on the 10th of June -whereby the mail would be landed in New York in five days from New Onless. All seemed fair and promising at the time; but we have not yet received the benefit of the change. As it is now, the great Southern mail leaves Philadelphia at two o'clock P. M., by the Amboy route, and arrives in this city about eight o'clock the same evening. which of course is too late an hour to be of any

next day. We cannot see why that mail-the most important one—should be conveyed by the long route between Philadelphia and this city, and occupy six hours in its transportation, when it could be brought by the Jersey City route in four hours. The present Post Office Department has been more deficient in its regulation of the mails than any previous one within

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WATSON WEBB REDUCED TO THE RANKS .- Our military cotemporary of the Courier, after a career of many interesting fluctuations and vicissitudes, is reduced to the ranks. He began his military course as a lieutenant in the regular United States army, from which he was promoted to the State militia-first a captain, then a colonel, and lastly, through his partizan influence as a whig journalist, he was advanced to the high distinction of a Brigadier General, by Governor Hunt. Now, the whig party having been knocked all to pieces and disbanded, the same question arises with the Chevalier Webb which suggested itself to Mr. Webster when he found himself standing alone in Captain Tyler's Cabinet-"Where am I to go?" But, suiting the action to the word, without waiting for instructions, our enterprising Chevalier has fallen back into the ranks of the Seward coalition. Citizen Robespierre Mucklewrath has taken him in hand accordingly, and is teaching him the discipline of the camp; and we wish the drill sergeant and his pupil a good time of it.

The Chevaller Webb is under a sort of compact to serve W. H. Seward in this crisis. When the latter was Governor he saved the Chevalier from the penitentiary, whither he otherwise would have gone on account of that ridiculous duel with Tom Marshall, of Kentucky. It is understood that as an equivalent for this service to Webb, he engaged when the time should arrive, to do all that he could in behalf of his benefactor, Mr. Seward, for the Presidency. Hence the present course of the Chevalier on the Nebraska question. His time has come for the fulfilment of his bond We may deplore his humiliating position as an underling of Citizen Mucklewrath & Co. in the service of the nigger worshippers, but we must approve the fidelity of the Chevaller to his contract. It is not as agreeable as the fifty-two thousand dollar compact with Nicholas Biddle. winding up with the bankrupt law, we admit; but still there is something magnificent in the good faith exhibited by our chivalric Chevalier in sticking even to a bad bargain. For some time past, as a Brigadier-General of the peace establishment, our Chevalier has pursued pretty much his own political course. There may be some difficulty in reducing him to thorough discipline under his new enlistment, but Citizen Mucklewrath, aided by Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, and the women's rights women of the Seward anti-slavery league, will doubtless be able, among them, to take the stiffness out of his joints, and make him a flexible and obedient soldier. We may pity the case of our preux Chevalier, but there is no help for it. Seward, like Shylock, must have his bond.

KANSAS FREE SOIL MEETINGS .- They had a free soil Kansas meeting in the Tabernacle the other night, and another on a very small scale last night, and the parties in terested will probably keep up and extend this plan of operations as long as they can make it pay. The prime movers, like Governor Reeder, have bought up various tracts of land in Kansas, which they want to sell. Hence these patriotic gatherings and appeals for more money and more emigrants. It is a landjobbing speculation upon free sail protences. Let all the greenhorns subscribe to the emigrant fund accordingly, or go out and buy a farm of these free soil speculators, at three or four times its first cost, and the cause will go on swimmingly. Citizen Mucklewrath will advance loans on short time, upon good curity, and for a good stiff int financiers in the cause of freedom can't be expected to work for nothing.

A NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW-SE-CRETARY MARCY ITS APOSTLE.-We give, in another place, the speech of E. C. Delavan, delivered at Albany on Thursday, to the State Temperance Society. Mr. Delavan's speech is worth printing for several reasons, but more especially because it contains a letter from Marcy, in which he states that there is no treaty extant which could prevent Congress from making a national Prohibitory Liquor law, by interdicting importation altogether. This must be a move for the succession by the Secretary of State-Marcy's policy, it seems by this, is to lead the temperance party by advocating the extension of Neal Dow's law, and Neal Dow's style of enforcing it, over all the States and Territories in the Union. Then Marcy would be a temperance candidate for the Presidency-Neal Dow the second man on the ticket -- and we should have our army and navy engaged in the demolition of grogshops and the bombardment of fashion-

able hotels. There is a good time coming. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-THE LA GRANGE TROUPS.--If the performances of this troupe are limited in number they at least present the attraction of variety. On Thursday evening "Norma" was given to a very good house; las night the "Puritani" was produced to a better one, and on Monday next "Don Giovanni" will, we have no doubt, attract a large audience. The latter is an opera that never fails to draw. Two new debuts will be made in this piece—namely, those of Madame Catarina de Ferrari in the rôle of Dena Elvira, and of Signor Giulio in the part of Masetto. Madame Rose Devries will also make her first appearance here, after an absence of two years, in the tracter of Dona Anna. It is said that the Zerlina of Madame La Grange is one of her best parts.

THE GREMAN OPERA .- "The Daughter of the Regiment," done into German, was given last evening at Wallack's theatre, to a rather thin house. The cast in cluded M'lle D'Ormy, as Marie; Herr Quint, as Tonio; Herr Muller, as Sulpice, and Herr Boettner, as Hortensius. M'lle D'Ormy has one of the finest contralto voices we have ever heard; it is almost unequalled in quality, quantity and compass. She is, however, as we have said before, careless and slovenly in execution. She acts with spirit, and has a good face and figure. Her Marie was marked by all her beauties and all her faulte. t was, withal, an enjoyable performance. The other characters were fairly rendered. There is a corchestra, conducted by Herr Robert Steepel.

BROADWAY THEATRE-ITALIAN OPERA, This house wa BROADWAY TREATRE—ITALIAN OPERA.—This house was opened last night for the benest of Signors Viotic. Vertiprach, the prima donna contraito. There, was but a small audience: a fact which was probably caused by the rain, as a very excellent of gramme was given at the regular prices of this is no. The bill included an act of the 'Borgis,' the last act of 'Roma'o and Juliet,' and six popular operate selections. Among the artists were Signorias Ferrari, Fignora Vactti, Signorias Patti. Signor Benuca-Maretzek, Signoria Bolcioni, Cuturi and others. Signor La Manua conducted an effective orchestra with his qual ability. All the artists sung well, and the andiesce enjoyed a fine musical treat for a very little money. Signora Ferramusical treat for a very little money. Signora Ferrari is a fine artist-her execution of the caratina from "Macbeth" was distinguished for its finish- a voice is a full, rich messo soprano the lower notes tre partibenefit to the business community before the | cularly good.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington

WILSON AND CLAYTON CERTAINLY TO BE REMOVED THEIR SUCCESSORS SELECTED— SECRETARY M'CLEL-LAND THREATENS TO RESIGN—THE CASE OF COM-NAME OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

The President has finally determined to remove Mr.
Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office. ExGovernor Shannon, of Ohio, who is now here, will be

tendered the appointment.

Judge Young, of Illinois, I was informed this evening, will supersede Mr. Clayton as Second Auditor.

Mr. M'Clieland, Secretary'of the Interior, told a friend

that if Wilson was removed, he would send in his resignation to the President.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright arrived this evening.

The Naval Medical Board lately convened in this city, and composed of Surgeons Whelas, Corsick and Dillard, have adjourned. A survey was made of Commander Ringgold, and the Board report that they can see nothing is his conduct or language which would convey or sustain the idea of existing mental derangement.

Know Nothing Ratification Meeting at Easton, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM ENDORSED.

An immense meeting of the American party, and others friendly to their cause, assembled in the public square last night for the purpose of ratifying and confirming the proceedings of the recent Convention of that party held in Philadelphia. The crowd was very that the convention of the party held in Philadelphia. EASTON, June 22, 1855. great, probably the greatest ever assembled aroun old court house. The preamble and resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity, and the whole proceed ings attended with the highest enthusiasm. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. Samuel Sandt to the chair, whereupon the following resolutions

Sandt to the chair, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The National Council of the American party has issued a platform of principles which is comprehensive of all the great principles of the day, and specific in its utterance upon topics which agitate the mind of the country; and whereas, it commends itself by its frank avowal of the leading designs of the party and its fearless nationality of sentiment—therefore.

Resolved, That we will and do nereby enderse it, and acknowledge it as our present political liberty, in opposition to all tyranny, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

Resolved, That we deprecate in the most solemn and emphatic tyrms the repeal of the Massouri Compromise act of 1820, as a breach of a sacred compact between the North and the South, which for thirty-four years was a bond of natural peace and tranquillity. That it is the sense of this meeting that the twelfth section of the platform does not endorse the Missouri cutrage, as has been alleged by a portion of the press, but refers the whole subject of slavery to the proper legislation of the country, through the individual responsibility of the representatives of the people, and therefore does not commit the party to any specific action.

Resolved, That foreigners who fire from oppression at home, from a love of liberty, and who sympathize with the genius of our government and the spirit of our institutions, are welcome to our country; and that while wextend an invitation to such, we would exclude paupers, felons, indication to such, we would exclude paupers, felons, and the enemies of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we recommend such a modification of our naturalization laws as will afford to foreigners who wish to become adopted citizens of the country, sufficient time to be educated into an appreciation and love of republican freedem, and to become Americanised in sentiment and sympathy.

On the adoption of the resolutions, the President introduced the

On the adoption of the resolutions, the President in-

Hon, E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, who held the immense concourse in excited and eager attention to his immense concourse in excited and eager attention to his clequent and masterly exposition of the principles, doctrines and objects of the great American party for more than an hour, frequently eliciting cheers and enthusiastic outburnts of well merited appliance. The cloquent speaker took up the platform of principles adopted by the party, and discussed them sciatin with great power and most thrilling effect. He dwelt with emphatic earnestness and eloquent force on the grand mission of the mighty national party, whose object and aim he described it to be to pour oil upon the troubled waters of sectional strife, to conciliate the conflicting interests of opposing localities, and at all hazards to save and preserve our glorious Union. His description of the insidious encreachments and will aggressions of the Papal party were graphic and intensely exciting, fraught, as they were, with instructions drawn from his own personal experience during his travels in Italy and other Papal countries. This portion of his address was powerfully effective, and elicited the atrongest manifestations of deep and intense feeling on the subject from his auditry. He closed his able speech amidst the loucest and meat prolonged cheering.

Judge CONHAD was next introduced. The appearance of this gentleman was halled with three hearty cheers; but it was evident, from his fagged and exhausted appearance, that he was too much worn down by his official labors at home to do justice to his ewn great powers, or satisfy the high expectations of the square in the subject of the grantense of the American of the square the meeting for a disappointment. His speech, however, was a powerful and temperate defence of the American of the American of the meeting the server of the mighty national party styled "American." now in bold and open array, brought out the most heavy and prolonged cheering. elequent and masterly exposition of the principles, doc-

and prolonged cheering.
The President then introduced to the meeting Mr.
WILLIAM MORAN. Mr. M. made a most effective address,
which was attentively listened to, and elicited immense

which was attentively listened to, and elicited immease enthusiasm.

Mr. Henny I. Smrn, of Philadelphia, closed the meeting with a speech, of great point and animation of manner, in which the bogus democracy and their dough-faced leaders were handled unmeredfully. His address was very effective, and received with great applause.

After the meeting, the speakers were esrenaded, and Judge Courad made a short speech in response to the calls for him.

New Hampshire Affairs.

AWEWARD BLUNDERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—CURIOUS PROSCRIPTIVE MOVEMENT. ETC. CONCORD, N. H., June 22, 1855. The most exciting affair of the session took place in the House to-day. Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, presented the

following:—
Whereas the preamble and joint resolution in relation to the grant of the public lands for the benefit of the indigent insane, have been passed by this House, and sent to the Senate for concurrence—which preamble contains misstatements of the facts of the case of such a nature as to reflect discredit upon this House, by showing its members to be ignorant of matters upon which they assume to act, and thereby placing upon the public records a thandley reproach upon the character of the State following :-

lic records a standing reproach upon the character of the State—
Therefore, Resolved, that a member be sent to the Senate, requiring that boly to return said preamble and resolution to this House, in order that the said mis-statements may be corrected, and such discredit and re-proach may be removed from the members of this House, and from the character of the Senate.

A long and most violent discussion arose; after which the motion to adopt was lost, 203 to 68.

the motion to adopt was lost, 203 to 68.

The following is the preamble referred to above:—
"Whereas the bill granting 12,000,000 acres of public lands to be appropriated provata among the several States of our Union for the benefit of the indigent in anne passes the United States Senate at the last sersion of Congress by a vote of 25 yeas to 12 nays, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 81 to 13, yet failed to become a law in consequence of the veto message of the President of the United States."

The chieftens to the cheer was that the bill of Granting and the state of the president of the United States."

The objections to the above were that the bill of Congress specified ten instead of twelve millions of agres. as stated in the preamble agreed to by the House. The preamble stated that the bill had passed Congress at the last session, whereas it had passed at the one previous, and that instead of the bill providing for a pro raia division of the public lands among the States, as stated in the preamble, the bill provides that there be appropriated in a compound ratio of their geographical

Wm. B. Randall, Know Nothing, was elected Commissary General in the House to day.

Addresses have been received in the House of Repre-

sentatives for the removal of democratic County She riffs and Common Pleas Judges.

The Hon. John Sullivan, Attorney General Cathe State, will be the democratic candidate for Government year.

Banquet to the New York Sty Goard In

on the Journal this structure, and this evening they were entertained at Fancui Hall by the New England Chard and the Boston City Guard. The banquet was never equ. d in Boston. The Gravenor of the State and ser al of the leading citizens of Boston were preratis has been the warment day of the season. A

seavy and refreshing rain has been falling during the

Princeton College Commencement.

PRINCETON, June 22, 1855.

The Commencement of Princeton College occurs on Wednesday rext. The day previous, Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, of New York, will deliver an address before the Literary Society.

Departure of the Africa from Halifax. HAMFAX, June 22, 1855.

The royal mail steamship Africa arrived at this port from Boston between twelve and one o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at three, Weather

The Hoston Liquor Cases.

-this rall engagers of known oily by gold

Bosrox, June 22, 1855.

During yesterday atternoon and this morning four cases have been tried in the Municipal Court for violations of the new Liquor haw-in all of which the jury returned a verdict of not sailty.

Western Navigation.

Demorr, June 22, 1855.

The steamer lilinois passed into take Superior through the Sault de St. Marie canal, on Monday night, being the first boat through this season.

The steamer Baltimore passed through immediately, afterwards, from Lake Superior.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1855.

Money steady. Stecks active. Reading 45 5-10; Morris Canal, 14%; Long Island, 17%; Penna. R. R., 45%; Penna. State Fives, 89.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1855.

THILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

There has been an increased inquiry for iron during the past week, and liberal orders have decreased the stock. The market for pig closes firm, with an upward tendency. The sales for the week add up 3,500 tons pig; 350 tons American refined bar; 90 tons American sheet; nails, 3,000 kegs. Rails advanced 59c. a 50c; foundry, No. 1, 26c. a 28c; No. 2, 23/4c. a 25c.; forge iron, 23c. a 24c.; refined bars, 75c. a 85c.; sheet, 110c.; refined blooms, 70c. a 75c.

No. 1, 200. a 22c.; No. 2, 2336. a 20c.; lorge iron, 23c. a 24c.; refined bars, 7tc. a 25c.; sheep, 110c.; refined blooms, 70c. a 75c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1855.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to day of 350 bales. Flour \$62 per bbl. Bacon sides \$2.c. Barrel lard, 10½c.

BUFFALO, June 22—12:30 F. M.

Flour dull and a shade lower. Sales of 200 bbls., at \$912½ for good Upper Lake, and \$9 25 for common Michigan. Wheat lower and in fair demand for milling. Sales of 5,000 bushels Milwaukie apring at \$1 78, and 1,800 bushels indiana at \$2 30. Corn steady and unchanged. Sales of 40,000 bushels, at 85c. a 86c. Oats—No sales. Canal freights unchanged.

Flour still without solmation. Demand limited and the market lower. Sales 300 bbls., at 39 a 39 25 for common to good Upper Lake and Michigan. Wheat in good demand. Sales 3,500 bushels white Indiana at \$2 30. Corn—Demand active and sells freely at our quotations. Sales 5,000 bushels, at 85c. a 85c.; mostly at the inside figure. Oats firm and in good request. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 85c. a 85c.; mostly at the inside figure. Oats firm and in good request. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 85c. a 85c.; mostly at the inside figure. Flour, 2,563 bbls.; wheat, 17,656 bushels; corn, 50,723 do.; oats, 44,630 do.

Flour—Sales moderate. No change in rates. Wheat—No sales. Corn better. Sales of 7,000 bushels mixed, at \$1. Oats, 60c., measure, and 56c., weight, for Chicago. Whiskey, 36½c. Receipts by canal te-day:—3,852 bbls. flour; 16,962 bushels corn; 2,800 do. barley; 19,389 do. cats.

J. GORDON BENNETE, ESQ.—

DEED SIE—The letter addressed to you by Sr. Vallente, the errone J. GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR—The letter addressed to you by Sr. Valients, dated the 19th inst., has been written under the erroneous impression that the readers of the Herald Carry their credulity as far as stupidity; because nobody believes that not a single fact can be published without exposing the safety of some persons or families residing in Cuba. He says that an idle cupiosity only requires the publication of the facts; but tiffere are necessary to vindicate the honor of the members of the Junts that are laboring under very serious charges, which prove wicked and fallacious intentions, or at least condemnable carelessues. It is necessary that Sr. Valiente should understand that his letter has all the appearances of bypocrisy. All true Cubaus believe that there is something wrong at the bottem of this affair. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

DIEGO ACOSTA, No. 32 Sixth avenue.

Sr. John's Day .- The festival of St. John the Baptist. which recurs on Monday, 25th June, will be celebrated by the ancient frateraity of Free Masons, who claim the Saints John as members and patrons of the Order. There will be no celebration within the city. Dorio Lodge No. 280 will make an excursion on board the steamer Laura Knapp, leaving the foot of Market street

Templar Lodge No. 203 will celebrate the day by a picnic at Flushing, Long Island. W. Brother Holmes, of Mystic Tye Lodge, will deliver an address.

Westchester Lodge No. 147 will celebrate the day at New Rochelle, Westchester county, by a procession and appropriate ceremonies. This lodge works under a charter from the Grand Loige which meets at No. 600 Broad-

braticn of St. John's Lodge No. 3, at Bridgeport, Conn. Therewill be a dedication of a new hall by the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, an oration, procession, dinner and soirée dansante. The steamboat Thomas G. Haight is advertised in another part of this paper to convey passengers to Bridgeport a a very low rate, returning the same day.

Marine Affairs. LAUNCH.—The ship Black Sea, of 800 tons, will be aunched from the yard of Mr. Lupton, at Green Point, next week. She is owned by Funck & Meincke, of New York, and is intended for the European trade.

THE NEW STRAMSHIP OCEAN BIRD - This new steams

nada staid toja on Thereford down 100 bay, with a large party of invited guests, and is stated to have given every satisfaction to all interested. Her engine averaged 17 revolutions per minute with a pressure of 23 pounds to the square inch. The hull was partly built by Mr. Wm. Griffiths, and the machinery work of Mesars. Guion, Boardman & Co., of the Novelty Works. She was originally called the Wm. Norris, or the "six day steamer," the enterprise having started with the idea of building a steamer capable of organing the Atlantic within that time. Owing to the failure however, of Mr. Norris, the idea was abandoned, the vessel sold at auction to Capt. Graham, and fusiand be another builder, on another plan, and christened the Ocean Bird. She is 240 feet in length, 38 feet beam, 2 another builder, on another plan, and christened the Ocean Bird. She is 240 teet in length, 35 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and has three deers. Her height between each deck is 7 feet 6 inches. Her butthen is 2,500 tons, carpenter's measurement. Her cylinder is 65 inches in diameter, with 12 feet stope, with four boilers containing over 5,400 feet of fire surface. She has, in addition to the ordinary kelson, a heavy plate iron kelson, which form air tight chambers, twenty inches in width. These are cross braced with iron bars, forming life boats, or water tanks, and upon which resit the lower deck brams, connecting by heavy iron clamps with the dead woods and lower deck, which makes it almost impossible for the ship to strain in any seaway. These iron kelsons, or tanks, run from atem to stern in the lower hold, and are crossed and braced at right angles with the same materials, dividing the lower deck into separate sections or compartments, each water tight and distinct from each other, making the ship a perfect life boat. The sides of the ship are cross braced at right angies, in squares of four feet, with heavy from traps of 4½ by ½ inches. The iron water tanks will contain 20,000 galfons, and her iron bunkers will hold 700 tons of coal. The boilers, eagne and feercom are enclored with heavy from plates, maxing her are proof. She is thoroughly ventilated, and has capacity for 200 chief cabin pastengers, and 500 sterrage passes gers, and is finished in the most approved manner, and for strength, beauty and buoyancy cannot be excelled. It is the opinion of practical seamen that she will be very fast and prove an excellent sea boat. She is coppered and copper fastened, and her capacity is equal to the Georgia, on board of which vessel twelve husdred Californians were stowed. This ship will be ready for seaby the last of July, when, we understand, she will proceed to the Mediterraneum, and, if the war lasts, may probably be engaged, like a great many other Amarican vessels, in transporting material to the th

Supreme Court-Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Cowles.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NINTH AVENUE RAILROAD. JUNE 21.—Welmore and others vs. Story and others.— Mr. Hilton read from the Common Council minutes, the original grant and the proceedings upon it in its several stages through the two Boards. Henry Hilton testified that the injunction and order to

Henry Hilton testified that the injunction and order to show cause in this suit was made December 29, 1852, returnable January 4th following—on which day Mr. Van Buren and himself attended, and the hearing was postponed on request of Mr. Anderson—was not employed to oppose this grant through the Common Council, and was not retained as counsel until the day before the grant was made.

David T. Valentine, clerk of the Common Council, testified that the resolution was not again sent to the Mayor after it passed the Board of Assistant Aldermon, on December 28, 1863.

The plaintifie here rested.

From the remarks of counsel for defendants, in their opening, it appeared that the defence would be that the railroad was commenced before the passage of the act of April 4, 1854, relative to railroads in cities, and that the effect of the railroad would only be to deprive the occupants of Greenwich and Washington streets of a use of those streets, which was unlawful in its nature, and contrary to the city ordinances.

After introducing the Montgomery charter, they called Daniel Ewen, city surveyor—His recollection of the city extended back to 1810, when all above Canal street.